

Abstract

The problem to be solved by the invention is to reduce the errors when tracing the PRNS code delay, especially in the receivers operating on signals with rather a low code frequency (code C/) under the multibeam effect without deterioration or with minimum deterioration of the signal-to-noise ratio. There are proposed a method of increasing the noise immunity during reception of the signals of satellite navigational systems and a device for realizing the same comprising radio modules well known as components of such receivers, amplifying the input signal and converting the input carrier into an intermediate frequency signal, an analog-to-digital converter, converting the analogue signal into a digital one, a digital correlation device consisting of a plurality of single-type channels, each of which tracing one pseudonoise signal (PNS), and each of them includes a gain-controlled carrier frequency generator and a code frequency generator for tracing the pseudonoise carrier and the code delay, as well as digital correlators whose output information is used for closing the code delay tracing cycle, said units generating a discrimination signal with a variable delay of the signal copy with respect to the exact copy. The given approach allows one to get a number of advantages compared to the known technical solutions. The use of the correcting sequence of gating digital signals makes it possible to eliminate the multipath effect at a delay of the reflected signal larger than $1.5d$ and reduces its negative effect starting from a delay value greater than $d/2$. In this case, the energy losses compared with a pure mode of the narrow correlator are increased only by 1,76 dB. (Fig. 1/6).